

## NEW CRISIS APPROACHING

Peruvians Offended By Pan-American Convention.

THEY ARE LIKELY TO WITHDRAW

The Obligatory Arbitration Project Was Modified to Ease the Position of the Chileans, and as a Result Six South American States Find Themselves Embarrassed.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 11.—The arbitration situation is approaching another of its periodic crises.

This time it is the Peruvian combination which is offended.

So long as Chile maintained her original attitude, threatening to withdraw if a supplementary treaty was presented to the conference, the Peruvian combination stood pat, recognizing its advantage.

Then some modification in the plan of submission of a supplementary project to the conference was proposed, designed to render less difficult Chile's withdrawal from her attitude. These modifications involved merely an apparent concession to Chile, a concession in form rather than in fact.

The Modified Report.

The exact proposition was that the general arbitration committee should report that all the delegations favored arbitration, that all recognized the availability of The Hague tribunal, and that all were agreed on the proposition which the committee submitted, providing for the admission of the American Republics to The Hague convention through negotiations with Mexico and the United States, but that there were two distinct currents of opinion, that several delegations felt that The Hague convention did not go far enough, and therefore they signed a project which would be referred to the conference for information and for transmission to the Mexican foreign office for communication with the signatory nations.

When this plan was proposed, the Chilean representatives, on their own initiative, declared that they would stay here and make a fight on the floor of the conference.

Plan Proves Unacceptable.

This plan, however, proved unacceptable to the obligatory arbitration combination. They declared that it was part of the deal by which they agreed to sign The Hague project, and that they would not be bound by it.

It now appears that there is a difference of opinion among the ten signers of the obligatory project regarding the proposed modification in the form of submission.

Six delegations—those for Argentina, Bolivia, Santo Domingo, Peru, Paraguay, and Venezuela—insist on a literal fulfillment of the original deal.

Guatemala, San Salvador, Honduras, and Uruguay see no vital objection to accepting the modification.

Those who insist now threaten to withdraw unless their plan is carried out. They regard the incorporation of their project in the final acts of the conference as of paramount importance.

They say the conference fails, so far as they are concerned, unless this is done, arbitration being the only real issue before the conference which concerns them. It is useless for them to remain in case they cannot accomplish their purpose.

Their project follows The Hague convention very closely, except in the first few articles. The first declares that the contracting parties obligate themselves to submit to arbitration all questions pending and in the future, except such as affect the national honor and independence.

The second eliminates from those affecting national honor questions of diplomatic privileges, boundaries, rights, navigation, and interpretation, validity and fulfillment of treaties; the third contemplates the use of The Hague tribunal.

Hague Convention Followed.

The succeeding articles practically copy The Hague provisions for procedure, including offers of mediation, and the establishment of commissions of enquiry, etc. The last article covered the manner of submission to the conference.

There have been several conferences in the last few days, and the supporters of the obligatory arbitration project, in order to determine whether or not to accept the proposed modification.

Feeling Against United States.

Considerable feeling is developing against the United States delegation. Some delegates are very angry. One from Argentina yesterday openly accused Mr. Buchanan of desiring to assist the Chileans, and said the United States had become Chile's ally.

This was because Mr. Buchanan had been interested in endeavoring to get the Radicals together so that whatever was done may come quickly. They apparently are unable to recognize that two nations may hold the same views without necessarily being allies.

HILL BROOK FARM.

The Owner Comments on Grape-Nuts.

A farmer with his out of door work might have reason to expect more than the average of good health if he would use proper food and have it well cooked, but many of them, in middle age, suffer from dyspepsia, and following that a weakened nervous system.

To show the value of a change in food we quote from a letter written by L. Flagler, owner of Hill Brook farm, Charlottesville, Va.

"I have spent a very considerable amount of money in trying to cure my stomach trouble with medicines, and have changed climate several times. About two years ago I was taken worse. My heart and kidneys gave me much trouble. I could not sleep nights. Was very nervous, thin, and discouraged. Finally I changed my food and began taking Grape-Nuts Breakfast Food. This agreed with me and I thought I could get my way out, so I have stuck to Grape-Nuts for a year and a half and gradually the old troubles have disappeared.

## PROPOSED CHANGES IN D. A. R. CONSTITUTION.

MANY AMENDMENTS OFFERED

Most of Them, It Is Believed, Will Fail of Adoption by the National Society Congress Next Month.

A number of amendments to the constitution of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution were offered at last year's congress that are causing at present widespread discussion in D. A. R. circles. It is expected that some very lively debates will occur when these amendments and changes are brought up for settlement and discussion at the coming congress of the daughters in February.

The amendment which is likely to cause more animated debate than any other is that offered by Mrs. Burrows, which aims at the amendment of article V, section 2, of the constitution, which reads: "The daughters of the American Revolution shall be entitled to be represented at the continental congress by its regent, or her alternate, and one delegate, or her alternate, for every one hundred members."

In the opinion of some of the members this amendment will be "killed," because it takes away the representation from chapters that have less than one hundred members.

Eligibility for Office.

Another amendment liable to create quite a stir and be defeated is that offered by Mrs. Coleman. It amends article IV, section 1, by adding the words: "And no one shall be eligible to hold office in the National Society until she has been a member of the society two years."

Mrs. Ballinger, of this city, offered the following amendment: "Section 6. That hereafter the board of management shall, on the first day of each congress, submit to the continental congress an estimate of the probable expenses of the National Society for the ensuing year, and shall, as nearly as possible, set forth in detail the items of such expenses." The prospects for this amendment, according to the opinion of a number of the D. A. R., are also very gloomy.

Mrs. Ward's amendment aims also at the reduction of representation, and if adopted, it would mean that the continental congress shall be held in Washington, D. C., during the week in which the 23rd day of February falls. The arrangement for each continental congress shall be made by a joint committee from the congress and the national board, to be appointed by the general assembly of the National Society, D. A. R. This amendment, according to the views of some, is also doomed.

Duties of the Board.

Mrs. Draper, of this city, offered the following amendment, and it is supposed to be one of those which will be adopted. It reads: "The national board of management shall be an administrative body and it shall carry out the orders of the continental congress; act upon applications for membership; fill vacancies in office until the next meeting of the continental congress; and regulations for their own government while in office, and all actions shall be considered valid unless disapproved by the continental congress."

Article V, section 4, is moved to be amended by Mrs. Roberts as follows: "The annual meeting of the continental congress shall be held in Washington, D. C., during the week in which the 23rd day of February falls. The arrangements for each continental congress shall be made by a joint committee from the congress and the national board, to be appointed by the general assembly of the National Society, D. A. R. This amendment, according to the views of some, is also doomed.

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## WISKER OUT UNDER BOND

National Surety Company Stands Security.

JEROME STILL PROBING WRECK.

Decides as Result of Investigation That He Held for Murder-Wisker's Bond Is in the Sum of Ten Thousand Dollars.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Engineer John N. Wisker, who had charge of the engine that telescoped the New York Central tunnel, crushing out the lives of fifteen persons and maiming a score, was released from custody today on \$10,000 bail, furnished by the National Surety Company.

Jerome Still Probing.

District Attorney Jerome is continuing today his investigation into the causes of the New York Central tunnel wreck on Wednesday.

State Railroad Commissioner Baker and State Railroad Inspector Schultze will visit the district attorney's office some time today, and talk over the results of the investigation made in the tunnel yesterday.

Attorney's Plans Changed.

The fact that the tunnel was often obscured by smoke, and that on six trials the warning torpedo apparatus failed to work, changed the plans of the district attorney, and rather than modified opinion about Engineer Wisker, whose locomotive caused the disaster.

After Assistant District Attorney Garvan reported to the district attorney about the investigation, Mr. Jerome said that he would accept \$10,000 bail for the engineer.

Coroner Scholer refused to accept the security of the railroad company, however.

Levy Offers to Go Bail.

Jefferson M. Levy, former Congressman, wealthy real estate owner and owner of Jefferson's old home, Monticello, called at the office of the Coroner later in the morning and offered to go bond for the engineer.

Frank Moss, the well-known lawyer and politician, called at the Coroner's at 11 o'clock this morning. He said that he was going to act as Wisker's counsel.

The district attorney now declares that, from the inspection of the tunnel, no charge more serious than manslaughter can be brought against Wisker.

The funerals of several of the victims will be held in New Rochelle today.

The condition of the injured in the hospitals continues to improve, though several of the sufferers are not yet out of danger.

Madame Adele Preveau, once a Washington belle, died yesterday in a hut in a negro colony on Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

From what the police learned of the old lady's history, she died absolutely penniless. Sarah Smith, colored, for more than forty years the aged French woman's faithful maid, said that she always had said that the relatives of her first husband in Paris would help her, and insisted that she still had money in the bank, though the bank books were lost.

Home in Strange Hotel.

The little hut in which the old woman lived was built four or five years ago by Mrs. Smith's husband of cobblestones and clam and oyster shell mortar. In a heavy rain and wind storm the entire structure collapsed. The stones in falling struck Smith on the head and soon afterward he died.

Kindly neighbors helped to build a new home for the widow of the usual broken planks and bits of tin that go to make up such a structure. The land on which the hut was built was vacant, and above the street grade, so the two old women were undisturbed. Old jobs of washing done by the servant kept bread and some meat in the larder.

When the Smiths' little cobblestone shanty collapsed Mrs. Preveau had stored two trunks, in which she kept her papers. After the shanty fell down she had these trunks taken away, and since then they have never been heard of. Often the old French lady would tell her maid of the balls and parties at which she had been the belle, and many times she had said that she would write a book of her varied career.

Wife of Count de Doreau.

Possessed of wealth, of the highest education and refinement, Mme. Preveau was one of the most popular women of the days of the second Republic and the citizen king.

She was born near Paris seventy-two years ago.

"THE NAME IS EVERYTHING."

Esterbrook on a pen is an absolute guarantee of its excellence.

ESTERBROOK No. 314 is a smooth pointed stub pen. Try it. Over 150 varieties of other styles to suit every purpose. All stationers have them. Accept no substitute.

THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO. Works Camden, N. J. 20 John Street, N. Y.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT is not recommended for everything; but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. Sold by druggists everywhere in fifty cent and dollar doses. You may have a simple bottle of this great kidney remedy sent by mail, also a pamphlet telling all about Swamp-Root and its great cures. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

STOP THAT HEAD COLD In 10 Minutes

Or it will develop into Chronic Catarrh. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder stops cold in the head in ten minutes and relieves most acute and deep-seated Catarrh after one application. Cures quickly and permanently. "I have used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder with best results. It is a great remedy and I never cease recommending it."—John E. Dull, Portland, O. Sold by F. S. Williams, 2nd and F. Sts., and Edmunds & Williams, 2nd and P. Sts., ave.—9

## MRS. DENNIS NOW ABLE TO TALK.

For the First Time Since the Assault She Answers Nurse's Query.

A ray of hope has at last dawned in the minds of those who have been engaged in the investigation of the murderous assault that was committed upon Mrs. Ada Gilbert Dennis, the fashionable modiste, at her home, 1117 K Street northwest, one month ago yesterday.

The encouragement comes from the patient herself, who for the first time since she was removed to the hospital on the morning of the assault gave a perfectly rational answer to a question that was asked her.

She passed a fairly comfortable night last night, and on awakening this morning was asked by the nurse how she felt.

Says She Is Feeling Better.

"I feel rather better, thank you," she replied, as a faint smile crept around the corners of her lips.

It was only a slight matter, but the manner in which the reply was made impressed the nurse, who communicated the fact to the physicians and in turn to the police authorities at Headquarters. It was only yesterday that one of the physicians in attendance had expressed the opinion that despite the gradual physical improvement he was fearful that she would never be possessed of her complete faculties. She had continued in a comatose, or at times semi-conscious, condition for the entire month, and despite the efforts of the physicians and the detectives they had been unable to arouse her or to secure any rational statement concerning the personality of her assailant.

Working on a Clue.

Several of them visited one of the suburbs of the city yesterday and as one of them approached a house he was seen to pause for a moment and quietly place his revolver, which he had carried in his hip pocket, in the outer pocket of his overcoat, where it would be handy in case of eventualities. The officers seemed pleased at the result of their visit but would make no statement as to its import.

years ago, and early in life married the Count de Doreau, at that time well known and high in official favor. A dispute in a famous Paris club over a gambling debt resulted in a duel, and the count was killed. The young widow, with her husband's wealth added to her own handsome dowry, was more sought after than had been the maid.

She was then married to Henri Preveau, who came to this country to live. The young couple moved in the highest circles in Washington and were received in the diplomatic set. Later Mr. Preveau died in New York, and while in that city the family lived in an old-fashioned house in Gold Street, Brooklyn. It was then that Mr. Preveau died.

DR. KOCH CURES CONSUMPTION AND ASTHMA.

CONSULTATION IS FREE.

Many people have publicly testified to being cured. They will tell you the names of doctors who have diagnosed their cases as consumption.

Their doctors said they would have to go to Denver or stay here and die, but as they had seen others who had been cured by Dr. Koch's treatment they disobeyed their doctors and went to the original Dr. Koch Lung Cure, 627 E. St. N. W., Washington, and their testimonials today tell the story, not one, but many of them.

These names, which are many, have been published, so that you may call on them to prove their genuineness. They all live in your city.

If you have neglected to cut out their testimonials call at our office, 627 E. St. N. W., Washington, and we will give you their names and addresses. Their neighbors will tell you whether they speak the truth.

Do you care who cures you? Don't let prejudice kill you, but first investigate: we invite sharp criticism. Truth asks only a hearing. The congress of doctors which met at London last July recommended only this treatment. Call and see it at 627 E. St. N. W., Washington. That will cost you nothing.

The success of any new invention is never believed until absolutely proven; but facts are stubborn things. Thousands are the many large cities where our offices are located are daily taking this treatment and are getting well. Call and ask them they are getting along. You can call and see for yourself. None are so blind as those who will not see.

Many doctors are today sending us patients and their names, many will not investigate. Our cures are our recommendation. If you don't know us we invite you to call. Examination and trial treatment are free.

FOREIGN MAILS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., POSTOFFICE NOTICE.

Should be read daily, as changes may occur at any time.

FOREIGN MAILS are forwarded to the ports of sailing daily, and the schedule of closings is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted, overseas transit. For the week ending January 11, 1902, the last closing times will be made from the MAIN OFFICE, as follows:

Mails for South and Central America, West Indies, etc.

SUNDAY.—(1) At 10:30 a. m. for the BAHAMA, via Nassau, per steamer from Miami, Fla. Mails for NEWFOUNDLAND, by rail to North Sydney and thence via steamer, close here daily except Sundays at 2:30 p. m. and on Sundays at 11:30 a. m.

Mails for QUEBEC, by rail to Boston and thence via steamer, close here daily at 3:15 p. m. (10) CUBA MAILS close here via Port Tampa, Fla., Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 3:30 p. m.

Mails for MEXICO overseas, via steamers, addressed for dispatch by steamers sailing from New York, close here daily at 10:30 a. m. and 10:30 p. m.

Mails for BELIZE, PUERTO CORTES, and GUATEMALA, by rail to New Orleans and thence via steamer, close here daily at 10:30 p. m., the closing times for which being Mondays.

Mails for COSTA RICA, by rail to New Orleans and thence via steamer, close here daily at 10:30 p. m., the closing times for which being Tuesdays.

Trans-Pacific Mails.

Mails for AUSTRALIA (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe), NEW ZEALAND, FIJI, SAMOA, and HAWAII, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. (1) Japan, via Yokohama, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. (2) Philippines, via Manila, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. (3) China, via Hong Kong, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. (4) India, via Bombay, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. (5) Australia, via Sydney, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. (6) New Zealand, via Auckland, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. (7) Fiji, via Suva, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. (8) Samoa, via Apia, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. (9) Hawaii, via Honolulu, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. (10) Australia, via Sydney, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. (11) New Zealand, via Auckland, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. (12) Fiji, via Suva, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. (13) Samoa, via Apia, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. (14) Hawaii, via Honolulu, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. (15) Australia, via Sydney, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. (16) New Zealand, via Auckland, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. (17) Fiji, via Suva, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. (18) Samoa, via Apia, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. (19) Hawaii, via Honolulu, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. (20) Australia, via Sydney, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. (21) New Zealand, via Auckland, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. (22) Fiji, via Suva, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. (23) Samoa, via Apia, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. (24) Hawaii, via Honolulu, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. (25) Australia, via Sydney, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. (26) New Zealand, via Auckland, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. (27) Fiji, via Suva, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. (28) Samoa, via Apia, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. (29) Hawaii, via Honolulu, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. (30) Australia, via Sydney, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. (31) New Zealand, via Auckland, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. (32) Fiji, via Suva, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. (33) Samoa, via Apia, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. (34) Hawaii, via Honolulu, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. (35) Australia, via Sydney, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. (36) New Zealand, via Auckland, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. (37) Fiji, via Suva, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. (38) Samoa, via Apia, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. (39) Hawaii, via Honolulu, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. (40) Australia, via Sydney, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. (41) New Zealand, via Auckland, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. (42) Fiji, via Suva, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. (43) Samoa, via Apia, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. (44) Hawaii, via Honolulu, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. (45) Australia, via Sydney, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. (46) New Zealand, via Auckland, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. (47) Fiji, via Suva, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. (48) Samoa, via Apia, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. (49) Hawaii, via Honolulu, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. (50) Australia, via Sydney, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. (51) New Zealand, via Auckland, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. (52) Fiji, via Suva, close here daily at 6: